

COMING EVENTS;

OR,

HERSCHELL'S ASTROLOGICAL MONTHLY,

To Our Readers.

DURING the past decade several attempts have been made to bring the science of Astrology before the public in journalistic form, and these efforts have not been wholly unavailing. From one cause or another the various Astrological journals have been short-lived, but each one in succession has served to break down, to some extent, the prejudice existing against the science in this country. The English mind is essentially conservative, as the Grand Secretary of the Celestial Empire, Li Hung Chang, has shrewdly observed during his recent visit to England. And this is doubtless the reason why, in spite of protests made against Astrology by the average mind, inoculated as it has been during the past generation with materialistic views of life, the inherent conservatism of the race finally induces to a belief in the world-wide traditions of its ancestors. And this, too, is why Astrological almanacks are written and sold by thousands, with an ever-increasing circulation, and why each successive journal devoted to the elucidation of Astrology finds a larger area already open to the reception of its teachings. We are not required, in this place, to pass in review the several journals to which we have incidentally referred. One or two of them were of high merit and doubtless instruments for extending and sustaining a knowledge of the celestial science. Our own efforts will be in extension of the work already effected by these journals. We shall not allow our teachings to run to seed in philosophical abstractions. It is our intention to demonstrate the practical uses of Astrology, and to put our readers in the way of studying and testing the science for themselves.

We are fortunate in having secured the services of well-known writers and practitioners to augment our personal efforts in the present enterprise, and our pages will be open to anyone wishing to ventilate his views, experiences, or theories, in regard to Astrology or allied practical arts. Among other items of extreme interest to practical students of Astrology we propose to give monthly prognostications in regard to business and money matters, a review of things to come in the political and social worlds, the horoscopes of ruling monarchs, and those of the world's great masters in philosophy, science, art, and literature. We shall also further increase the interest of our pages by giving delineations of the leading lights of modern society and commerce.

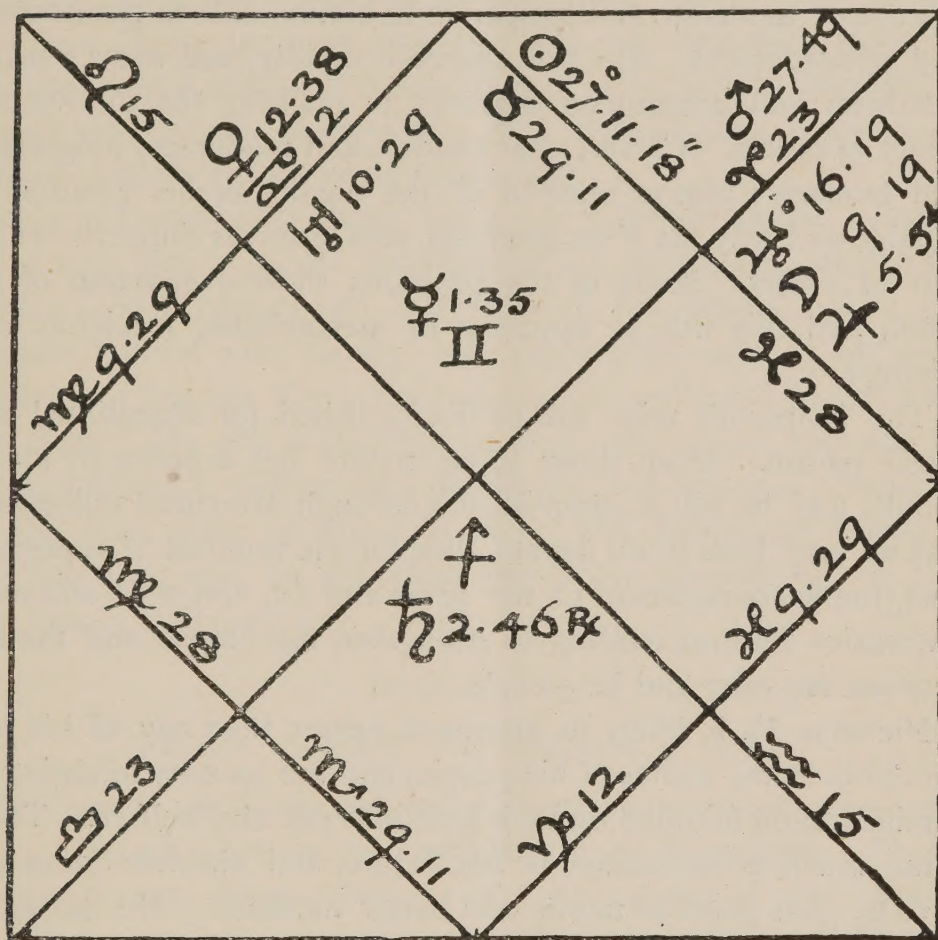
We shall also introduce some entirely new discoveries in Astral Science of practical use to students and an Ephemeris of the planets for a hundred years to come, together with the lunations and eclipses occurring therein. Notes from the Hermetic and Occult researchers of the present day and notices of Occult and other books likely to be of interest to our readers, will also appear in our pages. Anything and everything that can subserve the main interest of this publication will find its place within the modest field at our disposal.

The *Supplement*, which will appear monthly with each number of the journal, will contain a translation of Ptolemy's *Tetrabiblos*, by Ashmand, which is now a scarce work selling at a high price. Subscribers to this journal will thus be enabled to bind up the work when completed. This monumental work of Ptolemy has endured for eighteen centuries, and is the basis of every work on the subject that has ever appeared in any European language, and "their name is legion." It deserves, therefore, to be regarded and cherished as a classic. The translation by Ashmand is undoubtedly the best that has been done. Other desirable works upon Astrology will follow in sequence. It is to be hoped that this programme will meet with the approval of our readers, but any suggestions submitted to us will receive our fullest consideration.

Correspondence should be addressed to the *Editor* at our publisher's address in London, and if *not* intended for publication it should be marked "*private*."

EDITOR.

Horoscope of Tzar.



Natus, May 18, 1868. oh. 2m., p.m.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Lat. $59^{\circ} 56'$ N. Long. 2h. 1m. E.

NICHOLAS II. has Virgo on the ascendant, Gemini and Mercury on the midheaven; the planet Mercury therefore presides and rules over the Horoscope and, in the greatest measure, the varied manifestations of the life and individuality.

CHARACTERISTICS AND CAPACITY.

Points { Common signs angular ; six planets on cardinal signs ; ♀ ♂ ♀
angular ; ♀ * ♀ ♀, ♀ ♀, ♀ ♀, ♀ ♀, ♀ ♀, ♀ ♀.

These positions point to the possession of a mild, quiet, reserved disposition; thoughtful, observant, cautious; easily excited, pleased and displeased; sentimental, volatile, unstable; inclined to

duplicity; amorous and regretful. An excess of caution will be apparent, and a meditative slowness in forming or fixing on a decided course of action. Excellent taste, a love of the arts and literature; moderate and temperate in action, able in government, and philosophical. He will alternate rapidly, and show a many-sidedness and uncommon dexterity in realising the motive and utility of others. Clever, clear-headed, and moderate; progressive and humane; always mindful of the dignity of his position; a capable and wily foe if he mistrusts, and observes duplicity on the part of others. Some of the positions show over-action of the brain, and this will be apparent in melancholia, suspicion, and mistrust.

The Emperor's reign will be distinguished for educational and social reform. Deep down in his nature lies a desire to lift his people, and he will accomplish this through Mercurial influences; and we may look to no distant date for the removal of repressive laws, the encouragement of the press and art, and wide and comprehensive reforms tending to strengthen the empire and the ties between the ruler and his people.

Nicholas II. is likely to approach nearer than any of his predecessors to the wishes of his people, and the security following an administration founded on their best interests and welfare. There is not much conservatism in his nature, and obsolete forms will have to give place to newer and better methods. He has much natural spirit and decision, but little may be outwardly manifest; he will rise to the occasion, confront danger with coolness, effect his purposes by legislation if possible; if force becomes needful, then he would wage war with a reckless determination. Impatience he will show, and a very hot temper when provoked, but it soon blows over. He will feel intensely, and is not likely to be quick to forgive or forget. Strong and determined apparently he will not be; behind caution and moderation will lie his forces, and he will seek and adopt steady and progressive reforms akin to Western civilisation. He will not be easily influenced, unless the procedure harmonises with his own ideas; refusal will be expressed in neglect; he will have his own way, and his persistence as well as his patience will make him successful. Brilliant he will not be; but moderate and wise, firm, humane and progressive, he will make a deeper mark in the inner social life of his people than will be readily believed or considered possible.

LIFE.

h ♀ ☉ ♀, ♀ on 8, H ☐ ♄, ♀ on asc.

These positions are anything but good, and show a poor vitality and little ability to resist disease. He will overwork himself; his spiritual and mental energies will lead to a too rapid exhaustion, and we shall witness melancholia, lung troubles, and recourse to warmer climates before his thirtieth year.

1897 will trouble his health, but not to a serious extent. Death will come slowly, never accidentally; a stern and inveterate disease (consumption) will carry him to his fathers before 41. Assassination is not shown, and he appears safe in his own dominions; but, on the other hand, grave perils will be met outside them. He will endeavour to pacify the violent sections of the Nihilist party, and create a regard that will practically preserve his life from their relentless pursuit. His Horoscope denies a long existence, and he will close his career prematurely, to the great loss of his country.

DOMINION.

h in 4th, ♀ ♂ and ♄ SE, ♀ in 10th, ♀ ☐ H.

To Virgo is not attributed much success in dominion and conquest. He will gain to the south east of his dominions. These include Turkey, Arabia, and Persia. At the end of 1898 he will be actively engaged in warfare, and this will continue with slow and wearisome progress, and result, a year later, in victory and important additions to his empire in this direction. One big war will characterise the Emperor's reign. He will be successful, but at a terrible cost, and very heavy burdens to the people. He will have to be forced into war rather than seek it by any aggressive measures of his own, and this will be seen in 1898. His foes are represented by Pisces, and Jupiter in Aries; the latter points to England, and the favourable aspects will develop a study of English ideas and Western civilisation; and, in more ways than are at present contemplated, he will take a leaf from our book. His natural rivals will have an ascendancy by their wealth, and he will correctly judge their position and strength.

Nicholas the Second's reign will prove that of a huge borrower, and his alliances will be founded on monetary power and assistance. There is no doubt whatever an alliance between his country and

England will be an accomplished fact before long. There appears little real animosity between his national ideas and England's welfare and prestige. His Northern dominions will prove a source of great trouble, and decline considerably. Venus has a prominent place in his Horoscope; he will come largely under the influence of the opposite sex, and provide for them largely in the social progress of his nation.

MARRIAGE.

The issue will be mostly female. The second and third of his children will distinguish themselves. The third seems likely to be his successor, though the second may be a male.

It is a remarkable fact that Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, James the First, Charles the Second, and the present Emperor, all have Virgo on their ascendants.

The Rational Horoscope.

THE entry of the Sun into the zodiacal sign Libra takes place at 1.3 p.m. on 22nd September, R.A. of M.C., 13h. 10m.; the 19th degree of Libra being on the meridian and the 17th of Sagittarius rising.

During the ensuing quarter there will be a Royal betrothal or marriage, probably about 14th October, when the Sun joins Venus in the meridian of this horoscope.

Foreign relations will be complicated, and war is certain during the end of the quarter, for Mars and Neptune hold the 7th house.

Saturn and Uranus in the 11th house gives treachery among allied nations and a depression in the National Exchequer.

There will be some serious railway accidents, changes in the Post Office, and casualties by road, owing to the position of Moon in the 3rd house in the violent sign Aries.

A dignitary of the Church or State will die, for Jupiter is in the 8th house. A titled head is threatened by the hand of the Great Reaper.

The Government stands secure in spite of enormous difficulties and plots abroad.

PROBABLE EVENTS: *29th September*.—Railway accidents and fires; some trouble in the Post Office.

13th, 14th, and 20th October.—An event of national importance. Governmental successes. Celebrated marriages. Foreign overtures and success abroad. Some useful administration of laws relating to deaths and legacies.

5th November.—Probable death of a nobleman or lady of title. The National Exchequer gives cause for adverse comment. Foreign allies very shaky at this date.

13th November.—Troubles of a hidden and unexpected nature among allies. Attacks upon the Ministry.

19th November.—Probable death of a peer or dignitary of this country.

11th December.—Grave danger of foreign war.

The conjunction of Mars and Neptune on 24th September, and again on 13th December, will produce large fires and serious accidents in London and places ruled by the sign Gemini, *e.g.*, Wales, United States, etc.

About the middle of October, cases of cruelty to women and curious obstetric cases are likely to come to light.

The 13th to 16th November will be fruitful of storms, floods, and shipwrecks. There is grave danger to vessels on the high seas during these days.

In longitude 26° to 32° East, viz., in Turkey, Egypt, and Asia Minor, there will be extreme troubles in the Government and many revolting deaths, owing to the position of Saturn and Uranus in the meridian of their horoscope at this ingress.

The women of India will be benefited by this ingress owing to the position of Venus in the 7th house of their horoscope.

Affairs at the Cape will be more peaceful and settled than for some months past, for Venus, the "Peacemaker," is near the meridian.

In the United States a financial *impasse* is to be feared, and as the Moon holds the 6th house, the President will not be popular and may suffer in health. In the Southern States some violence is likely to occur, and many extensive fires, owing to the position of Mars and Neptune.

N.B.—The lunations of 6th October, 5th November, and 4th December, are subsidiary to this ingress, and fall in the 10th, 11th, and 12th houses of the figure for the equinox.

SEPHARIAL.

Remarkable Birthdays.

September, 1896.—The transit of Jupiter through the sign Leo will benefit all persons born between the 16th and 21st of August in any year, and those also whose moon or ascendant held the 24th to 28th degrees of the sign Leo.

Changes occur with those whose birthdays fall on the 11th or 12th of February. Those born on the 6th of this month (September) may expect gifts, legacies, and sudden promotion. The 25th, 26th, and 28th of the month are *evil* anniversaries, and seem to portend casualties and losses by deceptions and frauds.

The conjunction of Mars and Neptune in the 20th degree of Gemini will afflict those born on or near the 10th of June, and those whose moon, M.C., or ascendant held that degree of the Zodiac at birth. There is danger of accident by fire, of deception in business matters, and hurts during short journeys, etc.

The transit of the malefics, Saturn and Uranus, through the sign Scorpio will trouble those born on the 6th or 7th of November, or the 12th and 13th of November (in any year).

October, 1896.—Persons born between the 8th and 15th of November will suffer in various ways during the month of October by the transit of the malefics over the Sun's place at birth. Likewise, those whose moon or ascendant held the 16th to 23rd degrees of Scorpio will be involved in difficulties.

Changes occur for those born on the 6th October or 9th to 11th of February. Persons born on the 14th or 15th October and the 9th or 10th November will have troubles of a domestic nature, possible bereavement, and crosses in love affairs. The 19th of October and 15th of November are of equally bad import in these things. Persons born between the 23rd and 27th August will benefit slightly from the transit of Jupiter.

Mars afflicts those whose sun, moon, or ascendant falls between the 23rd and 29th degrees of Gemini or Sagittarius, and will produce inflammatory tendencies, and conduce to impulsive action and accidents.

Neptune still afflicts those born on the 10th of June or 11th December.

The 4th of October is a fortunate anniversary, likewise the 8th, 22nd, 27th, and 31st. The 9th is very evil, and also the 23rd.

N.B.—It is important that readers should possess a correct horoscope of their birth in order to follow the hints given under this heading.

S.

Sepharial's Manual of Horoscopy.

CHAPTER I.

THE DIVISIONS OF THE ZODIAC.

IN Astrology the Ecliptic, or Sun's annual path, is divided into twelve equal parts; and as the entire circle consists of 360° , each twelfth part will contain 30° . These twelve divisions are called Signs of the Zodiac. They are named and symbolised thus:—

NAME.	SYMBOL.	NAME.	SYMBOL.
1 Aries	♈	7 Libra	♎
2 Taurus	♉	8 Scorpio	♏
3 Gemini	♊	9 Sagittarius	♐
4 Cancer	♋	10 Capricornus	♑
5 Leo	♌	11 Aquarius	♒
6 Virgo	♍	12 Pisces	♓

“The Zodiac is a pictorial history of the evolution of the Universe, and a synthetic diagram of human progress through the ages. One cannot but pause to wonder and admire, when considering the wisdom of that man who first conceived the idea of writing this stupendous record of our race in the starry heavens. There the moth and dust of time had no advantage, nor could the busy hand of man reach there to mar the sacred records with excisions and interpolations. A star that originally belonged to the head of the Dragon would remain his vulnerable point for ever, until the time should come when the record was fulfilled, and the wounded heel should bruise the serpent's head. Kristna might change to Hercules and to St. George, and each of the great heroes who are depicted as closing with the Dragon or the Serpent in the struggle for life, would find his place in the history and mythology of the nations; but the stars would remain unchanged, and all the musings of the poet, the reasonings of the philosopher, and the calculations of the searcher of the skies would not avail to move one star from the bright mosaic of the Zodiac. So the record was set there, and so it has remained to this day. Therefore the Zodiac signs form the ground plan of Astrology, and the specific nature and power of each sign has to be

thoroughly known before the modifying influence exerted by the several planets can be estimated with any degree of accuracy."

Astrology attributes to each sign a certain influence over the physical and mental constitution of man, and chief attention is given to that sign which is rising in the East at the moment of birth, such being termed the "ruling sign" of the horoscope.

The signs are subject to a certain classification, due to their observed *elemental* and *constitutional* natures.

THE ELEMENTS.

The four "elements," as they are called, in use among astrologers are—1, Fire ; 2, Air ; 3, Water ; 4, Earth. They correspond to the spirit, mind, soul, and body of man, and are symbolical of the spiritual, mental, psychic, and physical processes in him. The signs are thus distributed :—

$\triangle$ FIRE.	+	=	∇ WATER.
1 Aries	2 Taurus	3 Gemini	4 Cancer
5 Leo	6 Virgo	7 Libra	8 Scorpio
9 Sagittary	10 Capricorn	11 Aquarius	12 Pisces

The practical significance of this division of the signs into elements will fully appear in subsequent chapters. Each group of three signs is called a "Triplexity."

THE CONSTITUTIONS.

The signs have a *threefold* constitutional nature, and each sign is either volatile, fixed, or mutable. The "volatile" signs are active and forceful ; the "fixed" are determined and masterful ; while the "mutable" are passive and servile. These three constitutions of the signs may again be regarded as *acute*, *grave*, and *flexed*. Their symbols and the signs that correspond to them are here set out :—

$\wedge$ MOVABLE ACUTE.	$\blacksquare$ FIXED GRAVE.	$\cap$ COMMON FLEXED.
1 Aries	2 Taurus	3 Gemini
4 Cancer	5 Leo	6 Virgo
7 Libra	8 Scorpio	9 Sagittary
10 Capricorn	11 Aquarius	12 Pisces

Certain other classifications of the signs are in use among us, and necessary to be known. These are :

The Sex of the Signs.—Every odd sign, ♈, ♊, etc., is *masculine*; every even sign, ♉, ♋, etc., is *feminine*.

The *Human* Signs.—♈, ♊, ♋, and the last half of ♎, which are the only zodiacal signs depicted by human figures on the symbolic globe.

Bestial Signs.—♈, ♉, ♊, ♋, and the first half of ♎; symbolised by the figures of animals whose names they bear.

Double or Bicorporeal Signs.—♈, ♎, and ♊. ♎ is shown by a centaur, half man and half horse; ♈ by two children; and ♊ by two fishes bound together by a cord.

Cardinal Signs.—♈, ♋, ♊, ♎. Already named as “movable or acute,” they are the angular points which mark the equinoxes and tropics.

The *Fruitful* Signs are—Taurus, Cancer, Scorpio, Sagittarius, and Pisces.

The *Sterile* Signs are—Aries, Gemini, Leo, Virgo.

Libra, Capricorn, and Aquarius are indifferent in this respect.

THE DECANATES.

Each sign, consisting of 30°, is subdivided into three parts of 10° each, called “decanates” or “decans.” These latter are symbolised by a series of figures, which are fully described in the *Brihat Jātaka* of Varaha Mihira, written in the fifth century, and also in different form by Johannes Angelus, a sixteenth century writer, reprinted by “Raphael.”

Each decan is ruled over by one of the planets, which confers upon its subject a certain character corresponding to the nature of the planet and the sign in which the decan is placed. The planets ruling the decans are given in the chapter on “The Relation of the Signs and the Planets.”

Many other subdivisions are in use among the astrologers of the East, who subdivide the sign into tenths of a degree, making 300 parts to each sign. But as we have lost the signification of these minute subdivisions, they have no practical value, and are only mentioned here as affording a possible field of research to diligent students.

LUNAR MANSIONS.

One subdivision, however, has been handed down to us from the Chaldeans, which has an important function in modern practice. It consists of a division of the circle of the Zodiac into 28 equal parts of $12\frac{6}{7}$ degrees each. This 28th part is called a "Mansion" of the Moon, and is the space measured by the Moon in the Zodiac by her daily motion, inasmuch as she returns to any given degree of longitude on the 28th day of her course. A learned friend of the present writer, unacquainted with this ancient division of the Zodiac, suggested a new sevenfold division of the Ecliptic into seven arcs measuring $51\frac{3}{7}$ degrees each, and this he applied to the anomalies arising out of the law of the Lunar Epoch, published by the author in 1890. But it is found that this septile aspect or arc of $51\frac{3}{7}$ degrees, if measured from the four cardinal points, yields a series of 28 points, exactly corresponding to the above Lunar "Mansions." Thus, rejecting the fractions of degrees produced by this division, the points of the Zodiac, counted from Aries 0 degrees, are as follows:— Υ 0, δ 21, $\overline{\sigma}$ 13, $\mathbb{M}$ 4, $\simeq$ 26, $\dagger$ 17, $\approx$ 9. Those from Libra:— $\simeq$ 0, $\mathbb{M}$ 21, $\mathbb{P}$ 13, $\mathbb{X}$ 4, Υ 26, Π 17, $\mathcal{O}$ 9. Those from Cancer:— $\overline{\sigma}$ 0, $\mathcal{O}$ 21, $\simeq$ 13, $\dagger$ 4, $\mathbb{P}$ 26, $\mathbb{X}$ 17, δ 9. Those from Capricorn:— $\mathbb{P}$ 0, $\approx$ 21, Υ 13, Π 4, $\overline{\sigma}$ 26, $\mathbb{M}$ 17, $\mathbb{M}$ 9. If, therefore, we arrange these in the order of their natural sequence, we have the beginnings of the twenty-eight Lunar Mansions.

Aries 0°	...	13°	26°	...	Libra.
Taurus	...	9	21	...	Scorpio.
Gemini	...	4	17	...	Sagittary.
Cancer 0°	...	13	26	...	Capricorn.
Leo	...	9	21	...	Aquarius.
Virgo	...	4	17	...	Pisces.

This table shows that the cardinal points, the 13th and 26th degrees of the *Cardinal* signs, the 9th and 21st of the *Fixed* signs, and the 4th and 17th of the *Common* signs—are "sensitive" points of the Zodiac. These degrees should be remembered, as they enter largely into a later portion of this work, and are employed in the correction of uncertain horoscopes, as well as in the prognostications drawn from the lunar motion.

PTOLEMY'S TETRABIBLOS,

OR

QUADRIPARTITE:

BEING

FOUR BOOKS

OF THE

INFLUENCE OF THE STARS.

NEWLY TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK PARAPHRASE OF PROCLUS.

WITH

A PREFACE, EXPLANATORY NOTES,

AND

An Appendix,

CONTAINING

EXTRACTS FROM THE ALMAGEST OF PTOLEMY,

And the whole of his

CENTILOQUY.

By J. M. ASHMAND.

“Ye stars, which are the poetry of Heaven !
“If, in your bright leaves, we would read the fate
“Of men and empires,—’tis to be forgiven.”

LORD BYRON.

London :

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1896.

TO THE
AUTHOR OF "WAVERLEY,"
THIS TRANSLATION

OF A
WORK CONTAINING THE BEST ACCREDITED PRINCIPLES
OF

Astrology

IS DEDICATED ;

With the most profound admiration of his unrivalled Talents,

WHICH COULD ALONE HAVE RESTORED
INTEREST TO THE SPECULATIONS
OF AN

ANTIQUATED SCIENCE.

Advertisement.

THE use recently made of Astrology in the poetical machinery of certain works of genius (which are of the highest popularity, and above all praise), seems to have excited in the world at large a desire to learn something of the mysteries of that science which has, in all former ages, if not in these days, more or less engaged reverence and usurped belief. The apparent existence of such a general desire has caused the completion of the following Translation, and its presentation to the public; although it was originally undertaken only in part, and merely to satisfy two or three individuals of the grounds on which the now neglected doctrines of Astrology had so long and so fully maintained credit.

P R E F A C E.

OF all sciences, whether true or false, which have at any time engaged the attention of the world, there is not one of which the real or assumed principles are less generally known, in the present age, than those of Astrology. The whole doctrine of this science is commonly understood to have been completely overturned; and, of late, people seem to have satisfied themselves with merely knowing the import of its name. Such contented ignorance, in persons, too, sufficiently informed in other respects, is the more extraordinary, since Astrology has sustained a most conspicuous part throughout the history of the world, even until days comparatively recent. In the East, where it first arose, at a period of very remote antiquity*, and whence it came to subjugate the intellect of Europe, it still even now holds sway. In

* Sir Isaac Newton has the following remarks in regard to the origin of Astrology:—"After the study of Astronomy was set on foot for the use of navigation, and the Ægyptians, by the heliacal risings and settings of the stars, had determined the length of the solar year of 365 days, and by other observations had fixed the solstices, and formed the fixed stars into asterisms, all which was done in the reigns of Ammon, Sesac, Orus, and Memnon," (about 1000 years before Christ,) "it may be presumed that they continued to observe the motions of the planets, for they called them after the names of their gods; and Nechepsos, or Nicepsos, King of Sais," [772 B.C.] "by the assistance of Petosiris, a priest of Ægypt, in-

Europe, and in every part of the world where learning had "impress'd the human soul," Astrology reigned supreme until the middle of the 17th century. It entered

"vented astrology, grounding it upon the aspects of the planets, and the qualities of the men and women to whom they were dedicated"; and in the beginning of the reign of Nabonassar, King of Babylon, about which time the Æthiopians, under Sabacon, invaded Ægypt," [751 B.C.] "those Ægyptians who fled from him to Babylon, carried thither the Ægyptian year of 365 days, and the study of astronomy and astrology, and founded the æra of Nabonassar, dating it from the first year of that king's reign" [747 B.C.], "and beginning the year on the same day with the Ægyptians for the sake of their calculations. So Diodorus: '*they say that the Chaldæans in Babylon, being colonies of the Ægyptians, became famous for astrology, having learned it from the priests of Ægypt.*'"—Newton's Chronology, pp. 251, 252.

Again, in p. 327: "The practice of observing the stars began in Ægypt in the days of Ammon, as above, and was propagated from thence, in the reign of his son Sesac, into Afric, Europe, and Asia, by conquest; and then Atlas formed the sphere of the Libyans" [956 B.C.], "and Chiron that of the Greeks [939 B.C.]; and the Chaldæans also made a sphere of their own. But astrology was invented in Ægypt by Nichepsos, or Necepsos, one of the Kings of the Lower Ægypt, and Petosiris his priest, a little before the days of Sabacon, and propagated thence into Chaldæa, where Zoroaster, the legislator of the Magi, met with it: so Paulinus;

" '*Quique magos docuit mysteria vana Necepsos.*' "

The arcana of Astrology constituted a main feature in the doctrines of the Persian Magi; and it further appears, by Newton's Chronology, p. 347, that Zoroaster (although the æra of his life has been erro-

* It is maintained by astrologers, that the planets, *having been observed* to produce certain effects, were *consequently* dedicated to the several personages whose names they respectively bear.

into the councils of princes, it guided the policy of nations, and ruled the daily actions of individuals. All this is attested by the records of every nation which has

neously assigned to various remoter periods) lived in the reign of Darius Hystaspis, about 520 B C., and assisted Hystaspes, the father of Darius, in reforming the Magi, of whom the said Hystaspes was Master. Newton adds, p. 352, that “about the same time with Hystaspes and Zoroaster, lived also Ostanes, another eminent Magus : Pliny places him under Darius Hystaspis, and Suidas makes him the follower of Zoroaster : he came into Greece with Xerxes about 480 B.C., and seems to be the Otanes of Herodotus. In his book, called the Octateuchus, he taught the same doctrine of the Deity as Zoroaster.”

Having quoted thus far from Newton, it seems proper to subjoin the following extract from the “Ancient Universal History :”—“In the reign of Gushtasp” [the oriental name of Darius Hystaspis], “King of Persia, flourished a celebrated astrologer, whose name was Gjamasp, surnamed Al Hakim, or the wise. The most credible writers say that he was the brother of King Gushtasp, and his confidant and chief minister. He is said to have predicted the coming of the Messiah ; and some treatises under his name are yet current in the East. Dr. Thomas Hyde, in speaking of this philosopher, cites a passage from a very ancient author, having before told us that this author asserted there had been among the Persians ten doctors of such consummate wisdom as the whole world could not boast the like. He then gives the author’s words : ‘Of these, the sixth was Gjamasp, an astrologer, who was counsellor to Hystaspis. He is the author of a book intituled *Judicia Gjamaspis*, in which is contained his judgement on the planetary conjunctions. And therein he gave notice that Jesus should appear ; that Mohammed should be born ; that the Magian religion should be abolished, &c. ; nor did any astrologer ever come up to him.’ [E lib. Mucj. apud Hyde]. Of this book there is an Arabic version, the title of which runs thus ; The Book of the Philosopher Gjamasp, containing Judgements on the Grand Conjunctions of the Planets, and on the Events produced by them. This version was made by Lali ; the title he gave it in Arabic was Al Keranat, and

a history, and by none more fully than by those of England. Yet, with these striking facts before their eyes, the present generation seem never, until now, to have

“he published it A.D. 1280. In the preface of his version it is said
 “that, after the times of Zoroaster, or Zerdusht, reigned Gushtasp,
 “the son of Lohrasp*, a very powerful prince; and that in his reign
 “flourished in the city of Balch, on the borders of Chorassan, a most
 “excellent philosopher, whose name was Gjamasp, author of this
 “book; wherein is contained an account of all the great conjunctions
 “of the planets which had happened before his time, and which were
 “to happen in succeeding ages; and wherein the appearances of
 “new religions and the rise of new monarchies were exactly set
 “down. This author, throughout his whole piece, styles Zerdusht, or
 “Zoroaster, our Prophet. [D’Herbelot, Bibl. Orient. Art. Gjamaspb.]
 “The notion of predicting the rise and progress of religions from the
 “grand conjunctions of the planets, has been likewise propagated in
 “our western parts: Cardan was a bold assertor of this doctrine.
 “The modern Persians are still great votaries of astrology, and al-
 “though they distinguish between it and astronomy, they have but
 “one word to express astronomer and astrologer; viz. *maneggim*,
 “which is exactly equivalent to the Greek word *αστρολογος*. Of all the
 “provinces of Persia, Chorassan is the most famous for producing
 “great men in that art; and in Chorassan there is a little town called
 “Genabed, and in that town a certain family which, for 6 or 700
 “years past, has produced the most famous astrologers in Persia;
 “and the king’s astrologer is always either a native of Genabed, or
 “one brought up there. Sir John Chardin affirms that the appoint-
 “ments in his time for these sages amounted to six millions of French
 “livres per annum.—Albumazar of Balch (scholar of Alkendi, a Jew,
 “who was professor of judicial astrology at Bagdad, in the Caliphate

* This seems to be a mistake of the Arabian author, for Gushtasp was identical with Darius Hystaspis, and Lohrasp [otherwise Cyaxares] was father of Darius the Mede, who was overcome by Cyrus, 536 B.C.—See Newton.

inquired on what basis this belief of their forefathers was established, nor by what authority the delusion (if it was one) could have been for so many ages supported. Among a thousand persons who now treat the mention of Astrology with supercilious ridicule, there is scarcely one who knows distinctly what it is he laughs at, or on what plea his ancestors should stand excused for having, in their day, contemplated with respect the unfortunate object of modern derision.

The general want of information on these points, and the indifference with which such want has been hitherto regarded, cannot surely be attributed solely to the mo-

“ of Almamoum*) became wonderfully famous. He wrote expressly
 “ from the Persian astrologers, and it may be from the works of
 “ Gjamasp, since he also reports a prediction of the coming of Christ
 “ in the following words: viz. ‘In the sphere of Persia, saith Aben
 “ ‘Ezra, there ariseth upon the face of the sign Virgo a beautiful
 “ ‘maiden, she holding two ears of corn in her hand, and a child in
 “ ‘her arm: she feedeth him, and giveth him suck, &c. This maiden,’
 “ saith Albumazar, ‘we call Adrenedefa, the pure Virgin. She
 “ ‘bringeth up a child in a place which is called Abrie [the Hebrew
 “ ‘land], and the child’s name is called Eisi [Jesus].’ This made
 “ Albertus Magnus believe that our Saviour, Christ, was born in
 “ Virgo; and therefore Cardinal Alliac, erecting our Lord’s nativity
 “ by his description, casteth this sign into the horoscope. But the
 “ meaning of Albumazar was, saith Friar Bacon, that the said virgin
 “ was born, the Sun being in that sign, and so it is noted in the ca-
 “ lendar; and that she was to bring up her son in the Hebrew land.
 “ [Mr. John Gregory’s Notes on various Passages of Scripture].”—
Ancient Universal History, vol. 5, pp. 415 to 419.

* This caliph reigned in the earlier part of the 9th century, and caused Ptolemy’s Great Construction to be translated into Arabic, as hereafter mentioned.

dern disrepute of the science ; for mankind have usually, in every successive age, exercised great industry in tracing all previous customs, however trifling or obsolete, and in examining all sorts of creeds, however unimportant or erroneous, whenever there has appeared any striking connection between such matters and historical facts ; and, since astrology is most unquestionably blended intimately with history, it therefore becomes necessary to seek for some further hypothesis, by which this ignorance and indifference may be accounted for.

Perhaps astrology has been conceived to have borne the same relation to astronomy as alchymy did to chymistry. If such has been the notion, it has certainly been adopted in error, for a modern chymist is still almost an alchymist : it is true that he no longer delays his work in deference to the planets, nor does he now try to make gold, nor to distil the elixir of earthly immortality ; but nevertheless he still avails himself, to a certain degree, of the same rules and the same means as those of the old alchymist : he is still intent upon the subtle processes of Nature, and still imitates her as far as he can. He reduces the diamond to charcoal by an operation analogous to that by which the alchymist sought to transmute lead into gold ; and he mainly differs from the alchymist only in having assured himself that there is a point beyond which Nature forbids facsimiles. Not so slightly, however, does the astronomer differ from the astrologer, but *toto cælo* : the astrologer considered the heavenly bodies and their motions merely as the mechanism wherewith he was to weave the tissue of his predictions ; and astronomy is no more an integral part of astrology, than the loom is of the web which

has been woven by it. To have an idea of what alchemy was, it is sufficient to have an idea of chymistry; but astronomy, in itself, will never give a notion of astrology, which requires additional and distinct consideration.

It may be urged, that in the present day a general idea of this by-gone and disused science is quite sufficient for every body not professedly antiquarian. Such an assertion would doubtless never be controverted, provided the proposed general idea might comprehend the truth. But the present actual general idea of astrology is by no means so comprehensive; indeed, nothing can well be more inaccurate, or even more false: it seems to have been adopted not from the elements of the science itself, but from trite observations made by writers against the science; and consequently the world now wonders at the lamentable defect of understanding that could ever have permitted belief in it—forgetting that astrology has been consigned to neglect, not in consequence of any *primâ facie* palpability in its imputed fallacies, nor indeed of any special skill or acuteness on the part of its professed adversaries, but rather in consequence of the sudden and astonishing growth of other undoubted sciences, with which it has been presumed to be incompatible, and which during the thousands of years of the reign of astrology were either unborn, or still slumbering in continued infancy.*

* To this view of the case, the following remarks seem not inapplicable: they are taken from a periodical work of deserved reputation:—

“The study of astrology itself, as professing to discover, by celestial phenomena, future mutations in the elements and terrestrial

The words "professed adversaries," which have just now been used, are of course not intended to be applied to those mighty explorers of Nature's laws and man's powers, who, in their lofty career, may have made an incidental swoop at the pretensions of astrology. Directly engaged in more exact pursuits, they stopped not to dissect this their casual prey, which, after having been thus struck by eagles, was left to regale crows and daws, and these, in their convivial loquacity, accused their unfortunate victim of crimes incapable of being committed, and of offences which had never been imagined. Of the real faults of their victim these garrulous bipeds seem not to have been aware, or, if aware, they seem to have considered them as not sufficiently prominent. Nor was this want of candour or information absolutely confined to the mere vulgar herd of vituperative scribblers, for even the sparkling essay against astrology, written by

"bodies, ought, perhaps, not to be despised*. The theory of the tides, "for example, is altogether an astrological doctrine, and, long before "the days of Sir Isaac Newton, was as well understood as it is at this "moment. The correspondence alleged by the ancient physicians "to exist between the positions of the Moon and the stages of various "diseases, is so far from being rejected by the modern faculty, that "it has been openly maintained†." The writer then recounts sundry incidents, asserted by the astrologers to be dependent on the Moon, and he adds these words: "The fact of these allegations might be so "easily ascertained, that it is surprising they still should be pronounced incredible, and *denied* rather than *contradicted*."

* "Sir Christopher Heydon's Defence of Astrology, p. 2, edit. 1603."

† "Dr. Mead on the influence of the Sun and Moon upon Human Bodies. See also Edinb. Rev. vol. 12, p. 36—Balfour on Sol-Lunar Influence." *Blackwood's Magazine* for Dec., 1821, Part 2, No. 59.

Voltaire (in his irrepressible desire to convince the world that he was *au fait* in every thing), proves only that the writer, though the most generally informed man of his time, had mistaken the really assailable points of the object of his attack.

The author of the present Translation has no intention now of either advocating or impugning the doctrines of the science of which his Translation discourses: his purpose is a different one. He has that sort of respect for "the dead, which are already dead," which, although it does not incline him to "praise" them "*more than*" "the living, which are yet alive," is still sufficient to incite him to endeavour to avert the imputation of idiot credulity, to which their faith in astrology seems now to subject them in the general opinion of the enlightened "living." And, while he disclaims all idea of presuming to offer any argument on either side of the question, as to the validity of the science, he must still, at the same time, confess his admiration of the ingenuity and contrivance manifest in its construction, and avow his readiness to believe that all its harmonized complications might have easily held dominion over some of the strongest minds in that darker period when it flourished.

In executing here the desire of attempting to vindicate the ancient credence in astrology, an elaborate disquisition would surely be not only unnecessary, but misplaced: it seems sufficient to refer the reader to the work of which the following is a translation, and to these undisputed facts,—that the science was formerly inculcated by the highest and most erudite authorities of the period,—that it was insisted on by votaries in all parts of the world, attesting and producing instances of its truth;—and moreover, that it was so finely and beau-

tifully put together, as to cause the only deficiency of one small, though most important, link in its whole chain of argument, to be undetected by dull minds, and readily supplied by enthusiastic genius. For centuries after centuries all branches of learning were either made subservient to astrology, or carried on in close alliance with it; and many of the illustrious names which it recalls to our recollection are greatly revered even by modern science. The genius of Roger Bacon, although he was the first of that school of natural philosophy which acknowledges none but experimented truths, was nevertheless bowed to the doctrines of judicial astrology; and his greater Namesake, who after an interval of several centuries succeeded to him in giving proper direction to the mental energy, was still an arguer in favour of celestial influences: it may be, therefore, fairly inferred, that the subtle spell which had strength to enthrall "stuff" so "stern," could have been of no weak or vulgar order; but that it was sufficiently potent and refined to interest and amuse even the present age*.

* In the 51st No. of the Quarterly Review, Art. "*Astrology and Alchemy*," the following observations are made:—

"Certainly, if man may ever found his glory on the achievements of his wisdom, he may reasonably exult in the discoveries of astronomy; but the knowledge which avails us has been created solely by the absurdities which it has extirpated. Delusion became the basis of truth. Horoscopes and nativities have taught us to trace the planet in its sure and silent path; and the acquirements which, of all others, now testify the might of the human intellect, derived their origin from weakness and credulity" (p. 181). Again; "Astrology, like alchemy, derives no protection from sober reason; yet, with all its vanity and idleness, it was not a corrupting weakness.

In this little volume will be found the whole of the elements of astrology, and the entire ground-work of those stupendous tomes in folio and quarto on the same subject, which were produced in myriads during the 16th and 17th centuries, for the due mystification of the then world. The present volume is addressed equally to the general reader, as well as to the votary of pure astrology, if any such there be: to the one it offers amusement; for the other, it should contain the most glowing interest. Even to the speculative metaphysician it will furnish food for contemplation; for, in addition to its peculiar hypothesis of cause and effect, it developes many of those apparent incongruities of character so often united in the same individual: and this developement, even although adapted to the doctrine of the stars, still merits attention; inasmuch as the phenomena of which it treats (in whatever way they may be produced or regulated) will ever remain in actual existence.

The only English translation of Ptolemy's *Tetrabiblos* hitherto published, appears to have been first set forth

"Tokens, predictions, prognostics, possess a psychological reality. All events are but the consummation of preceding causes, clearly felt, but not distinctly apprehended. When the strain is sounded, the most untutored listener can tell that it will end with the key-note, though he cannot explain why each successive bar must at last lead to the concluding chord. The omen embodies the pre-sentiment, and receives its consistency from our hopes or fears." p. 208.

It may, perhaps, be difficult to assent to all of the propositions involved in these extracts; but there are among them some which are clearly unquestionable.

in 1701, under the name of "The Quadripartite." That publication has been long removed from general sale; and its gross misinterpretation of the author, caused by the carelessness or ignorance of Whalley and his assistants, by whom it was produced, has rendered most of its pages unintelligible: its absence is, therefore, scarcely to be regretted. The second edition of the same translation, professing to be "revised, corrected, and "improved," and published by Browne and Sibley, in 1786, was not, in any one instance, purified from the blunders and obscurities which disgraced its predecessor: it seems, in fact, less excusable than the former edition, of which it was merely a reprint, without being at all corrected, not even in certain typographical *errata* which the former printer had been zealous enough to point out in his final page. Even this second publication, worthless as it intrinsically is, can rarely now be met with, and, like the former, only at a very heavy price.

The present Translation has been made from Proclus's Greek Paraphrase of Ptolemy's original text: the edition followed is that of the Elzevirs, dated in 1635*.

* This edition was printed in double columns, one containing Proclus's Greek Paraphrase, the other the Latin translation of Leo Allatius; and William Lilly (no light authority in these matters) thus wrote of it in the year 1647: "Indeed Ptolemy hath been printed in "folio, in quarto, in octavo, in sixteens: that lately printed at Leyden" [where the Elzevirs were established] "I conceive to be "most exact; it was performed by Allatius." To the said edition is prefixed an anonymous address to the reader, in Latin, and to the following effect:—

"I have reckoned it part of my duty to give you, benevolent "reader, some short information as to the publication of this little

Sir John Everett Millais.

"On earth the broken arcs,
In heaven the perfect round."

—BROWNING.

VERY forcibly will the truth embodied in the above quotation be brought to the minds of all true lovers of art, and admirers of all that in human nature is worthy of eternal record; for in the person of the late President of the Royal Academy, art and manhood were embodied and expressed in a consummate degree. The central figure among the modern interpreters of pre-Raphaelite art, Sir John Millais has "conquered his way to the stars," and secured an immortality for himself by pure and untiring devotion to the highest instincts of his nature. Among the "P.R.B.," as they styled themselves, the names of the Rosettis, Holman Hunt, Woolner, and Stephens stand in high repute; but none of them can claim equal honours with Millais, undoubtedly the master of the century in variety and scope no less than in technical finish.

In the Painters' Corner of St. Paul's, close to the tomb of his predecessor, Lord Leighton, the great master honours his mother Earth.

Sir John Everett Millais was born at Southampton, during a visit of his parents to that place, on the 8th June, 1829, the hour of birth being as yet unknown to us. It is believed, however, that he was born under Leo, with the Sun in Gemini; the Sun being in conjunction with Venus. No better indication of artistic talent could be found in a horoscope, for not only does this position of Venus confer the temperament, but also the technical ability of the artist, being in the "manual" sign Gemini; and this effect is further enhanced by the conjunction of Mars with Mercury, which confers dexterity and rapidity of execution.

Millais entered the R.A. schools at 11 years of age, and gained a medal for drawing from the antique at 13; he first exhibited at the Academy in 1846, the work being "Pizarro." Thereafter, his busy hand yielded numerous evidences of its surpassing skill. He married Euphemia Chalmers Gray in 1854. On the 9th May, 1896, he underwent an operation by tracheotomy, the Sun being then in Taurus, in opposition to Saturn and Uranus, the

two malefics. On the following anniversary of his birthday the Sun was in exact conjunction with Neptune, and the Moon in Taurus (the vital part) in opposition to both Saturn and Uranus. He died on the 13th August, at 5.30 p.m., at his residence in Palace Gate, South Kensington, W.

SEPHARIAL.

Our Rote-Book.

THE transit of the malefic planets, Saturn and Uranus, through the death sign, Scorpio, has been fruitful in its effects upon the lives of great men, and notably financiers, artists, organisers, and philanthropists ruled by the "fixed" signs Leo, Taurus, and Aquarius. It will have been noticed, too, that a certain section of the medical profession—namely, the obstetrician—has come in for more than the usual share of adverse comment and public criticism. Ill-advised and badly-managed operations on the female sex have been very numerous, and more than once have led to legal proceedings. Cases of singular cruelty and bad management in one or two of our public hospitals have excited a good deal of feeling, which has found expression in the daily papers.

The 23rd to 25th of September, 1896, will give some evidence of the effects of Mars and Neptune in conjunction. It is likely that this phenomenon, happening as it does close to the ruling degree of London (20th Gemini), will produce a series of extensive fires in the metropolis, and suburbs of London.

A short time before Dr. Charcot died, he said in a lecture that semi-scientists had, for more than fifty years, ridiculed the idea that the full of the Moon was a dangerous time for mad people. Better informed men are coming back to that old-time notion, said Dr. Charcot, as the result of increased learning on the subject of earth tides, similar to the oscillation of sea tides.

Astrology Useful.

Natus, November 23, 1856. 7 p.m., Dudley.

Asc. 17 $\overline{00}$ 10. M.C. 17 $\mathcal{H}$.

$\odot$	$\mathcal{D}$	$\mathcal{H}$	$\mathcal{h}$	$\mathcal{U}$
Long. 1 $\mathcal{f}$ 43	19 $\mathcal{=}$ 10	22 $\mathcal{8}$ 41 $\mathcal{R}$	13 $\overline{00}$ 28	29 $\mathcal{H}$ 16
Dec. 20 S 31	7 S 51	18 N 12	22 N 9	1 S 39
$\mathcal{J}$	$\mathcal{Q}$	$\mathcal{V}$	$\mathcal{W}$	
Long. 19 $\mathcal{V}$ 28	3 $\mathcal{V}$ 52	22 $\mathcal{M}$ 33	17 $\mathcal{H}$ 11	
Dec. 23 S 26	25 S 4	17 S 50	—	

THE native has been singularly fortunate in deriving direct benefit from astrological advice. In 1880, while engaged in mining in Staffordshire, he wrote to a noted astrologer, who, among other things, advised him to go to the Western States of America. Following the advice, he was fortunate, saved money fast, and in 1890 had £1,000 in the bank. His later experiences have been even more remarkable. He has since been advised by the Editor to keep above the earth, dangers serious and fatal awaited below. Last November he took some mining, and went below. Finding the place dangerous, he left on December 10. On February 18, 1896, an explosion occurred in the mine, killing forty-nine men, not leaving one to tell the tale. The student will see that the $\odot$ is approaching the opposition of $\mathcal{h}$ from angles, and on the day of the explosion $\mathcal{J}$ was on $\mathcal{J}$ in the radix, and $\mathcal{U}$ in Δ of the $\odot$. His escape was providential, but the science was made the instrument. The horoscope is an interesting one. There are hundreds with $\mathcal{h}$ and $\mathcal{J}$ afflicting the $\mathcal{D}$ from angles who would like to exchange their banking accounts for the one above; but while it is not reserved for all to do so, in congenial fields and directions they may learn where such a prospect lies, and it may be possible, if followed with a similar industry, thrift, and perseverance.

Prediction No. 1.

THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENCY.

FROM the figures the Editor has calculated on this event, he has no hesitation in declaring the result to be as follows:—

M'KINLEY ...	...	...	...	...	...	I
BRYAN ...	...	...	...	...	...	O

and the return of the former with a large and decisive majority.

August 24, 1896.

Speculations.

WHILE much can be said against reckless speculation, more must be said against entrusting one's money with people of whom you know nothing. To such an extent is money entrusted to strangers, by apparently well-meaning people, that I hope to enable many such to put what might be lost or flung away into an occasional venture with good results, but let it be understood all shares should be purchased, held, and sold when advised. The writer has dabbled for years in stocks and shares, has learned many things, and he will be asked the question, With what result? Well, with the satisfaction of improving his balance at his bankers. Astrology offers some excellent knowledge for operators; at least we may certainly learn which way prices will go, up or down; the times this will occur, and when it will alter. Is this worth anything? A stockbroker would say thousands, if it could be demonstrated. While I do not say it can be relied on to the extent of the requirements of the most exacting speculator, I do say sufficient can be known to turn a pound oftentimes into two, before the Moon has seen her full, or her face is lost to sight.

Now, speculative readers, don't come to this matter expecting fortune at a leap; a hundred per cent. in a month should satisfy the most exacting, and it does not always offer this return; and of course rapid fluctuations are more profitable than slow and fidgety markets. Come to this matter with caution; watch; then weigh your purse; see if you can afford a risk; if not, read, mark, learn, and leave alone.

The Stock Markets for *October*, as read from the heavens for that month, show a good time for English Rails, African Mines, and a fairly active and appreciative month generally; mostly in the first and third weeks.

First Week promises a rise in English Rails, and firm markets. Africans good on the 1st, 4th, and 6th; quieter on 2nd and 3rd.

Second Week, less activity in rails, and slight falls on poor traffic returns. Mines firm and interest sustained; little advance is promised.

Third Week, brisker and renewed speculation, but not of large volume. Prices firm, but do not advance much. Selling plentiful, and profit-taking upsets an upward movement.

Fourth Week, quieter; continued profit-taking, productive of a slight reaction; less interest is shown. Railway returns poor with corresponding week.

Americans slightly better in first week, no movement of importance is to be inferred this month; these are better left alone. Mexicans quiet, a slight check about the 15th; Iron good. Copper weaker in second week. Few disturbing foreign influences.

As the above was prepared on 24th August, and at such a distance, the Editor will not venture a closer forecast for this month. Africans will improve considerably through September.

Saturn and Uranus in Scorpio offers little encouragement to those who look for a revival in Australian Mines. These malefics show that they will not "take on," and there will be much suspicion and mistrust, notwithstanding the excellent returns of a few mines. Buyers should leave alone for quick profits; twelve months hence a different prediction will be possible.

I am very sweet on a certain African Land Share; I have questions which confirm in a large degree the future of this Company. They possess one and a quarter million acres of land, to about £450,000 capital, and a ten per cent. dividend was paid in 1894 and 1895. These can be bought (August 18th) to pay eight per cent. on present prices. Last year the price reached £4 5s., and can now be bought for less than £1 10s. Buy, hold, and never sell till they double in price; that they will see this figure I am as positive as possible on anything speculative. I shall give one recommendation monthly in this column for the present. The one I refer to is the Oceana Company, which will shortly be altered into Oceana Consolidated. Any person who has not a broker, and is not acquainted with the ordinary routine, the Editor will manage or instruct them, or if necessary purchase the shares of his broker for them, for a minimum charge covering postage and wire, and when a nice profit has accumulated and secured, of course he will not refuse a souvenir for the work. Those who would like earlier hints can procure them, and in this case a charge of ten per cent. upon the profits secured by his advice must be promised. Nervous and timid holders of shares can write the

Editor. The information at his disposal, and the science in particular, may enable him to be of service in a way little believed or understood.

Questions of individual shares can be asked by annual subscribers, and a Horary figure with the requisite information will be given. The moral in all speculations is—Exercise knowledge, caution, and make free inquiry; then buy, and for choice when the markets are low, or even “panicky;” sell when high. This sounds well, reader; we will show you how this is done, by and by. The peculiarity of our English people is, they will not buy in a low or dull market; but when prices are booming and top-heavy, they do so too often, get hit hard, lose their money, and for ever say, “Never again.” My advice is particularly directed to those who have from £20 to £100 to spare, and can afford to lock it up a few months at a time. I abjure the cover system and speculating without the means to take up the shares.

Have we a word for those patient and industrious individuals whose *penchant* lies in the direction of patents and inventions. What has the Science to say to these? This much. Your discoveries will be either profitable or otherwise, as the heavens at the conception and accomplishment of the idea will show. Few are lucky in this direction. Many who can invent have such poor business capacity, they often allow a sharper and more ‘cute organising mind to gain the benefit therefrom. In all the horoscopes I have seen, the first necessity is to find Mercury strong, well placed, well aspected; further, at the time of invention good directions or a succession of them for a large and substantial gain. This is too seldom an occurrence, and accounts for the large army of the disappointed. Surely it would be worth while learning these radical facts before wasting money, as is often done in provisional protection and the like.

We have the “Family Doctor,” and many of our weekly newspapers contribute a medical column and free answers to correspondents. To those who love drugs, and can fancy themselves afflicted with the various ailments so finely portrayed, we have nothing to say; but to those in search of some original views, presented differently to previous writers, and having a basis in astrological teaching, we hope to be interesting. The fathers of medicine esteemed Astrology and paid it high compliments. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, declared “a physician cannot

safely administer physic if he be unacquainted with Astrology." Galen, who wrote 500 treatises on medicine, also insisted on the necessity to the physician of a thorough knowledge of Astrology. It is a singular fact, and must become more known, a horoscope reveals the weak points in an individual—the liability to chronic or acute disease, the cause of the affliction, the periods of attack, and the termination. Some of the highest of our medical men are unanimous in declaring medicine has retrograded of late years. I will indulge a prediction hereon. In the concentrated tinctures of the American pharmacists, and their recent discoveries, will presently be found remarkable evidences of true progress, and facilities for coping successfully with serious chronic diseases.

Occasionally we shall venture an opinion upon the result of an election, an important law case, or contest, and hope to prove the verity of the rules and the ability of the science to foreshadow such an event. As to horse-racing we shall not attempt to find the winners, rather we will find room for Horoscopes of equine celebrities and jockeys, and their prospects.

One of the attractive features of this journal will be the original correspondence which we hope to inaugurate. The invitation given will enable many of our readers to respond. We can only hope for the rapid progress of practical Astrology beyond its present limitations by co-operation, and in these pages we shall attempt it. Public practitioners appear the best men for writing on the subject, but it does not require any great acumen or observation to express the nature of occurrences and peculiarities common to an individual, or certain positions in a Horoscope. We must anatomise the subject with the help of the public. Take Uranus in the 7th house, for instance, or Saturn, or Mars there. Who can tell, better than the possessors, of the varied sensations and influences attracted to this spot, their manner of manifestation, and things generally lost sight of? Students and interested readers alike are thus invited to send along what they have observed ; and with such collected testimony from a wide source we shall gain knowledge, and help forward the subject in a way otherwise most difficult of attainment. By a collection of testimonies we shall have matter which, with that in our possession, must prove unique, and as invaluable as unique. Co-operation, careful analysis, and observation on the part of others will be helpful in a degree at present undetermined. The handbooks in existence teach much, but

what do they really impart when analysed and carefully considered? The student is fascinated, but has much to learn and inwardly digest before the roadway is clear and plain to him.

The chief drawback to the student, and the supreme difficulty of the science, lies in the fact that we can so rarely obtain the exact time of birth. Let those who are parents carefully record such. The old family bible is a veritable storehouse in this respect, and right glad am I when I hear the facts can be gleaned there. Few relish the idea of their lives being exploited, its failures and vicissitudes made bare; but as it can be done without any publicity, let it be so, if it can advance the cause of science and help its advancement and usefulness.

Marriage is not likely to be forgotten in these pages; the issues dependent on it are too great to be treated lightly. Special articles and illustrations will, we hope, be one of the attractions. Fair readers, we cannot overlook you and your many claims on us.

I had intended to refer to Stock rearing and breeding, but as my notes are a little longer than anticipated, I will reserve these for the next month. These are as original as any of the foregoing.

By the bye, a friend bids me not to forget a whispered hint. When C. E. has got on its legs, it will be illustrated. A continuation of Zodiacal Physiognomy, which the late Mr. J. Varley introduced (six or twelve types of each sign), would be an acquisition every student would highly prize.

Astro-Meteorology.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

IT is a generally received opinion that the Moon has influence on the Earth's atmosphere; or, as it is often expressed, causes different species of weather. The following are founded on my own experience, independent of other aspects of the planets:—

1. Changes take place when the Moon arrives at the Sun's declination; or, in other words, when she is at the same distance from the equator.

2. When the ☽ is in her greatest S. declination, or at her least altitude above the horizon, the barometer is, upon an average,

below its mean height, the winds from W. to N. blow more frequently than from any other quarter, the temperature is above or below its mean, and the rain is nearly at its least quantity.

3. When the ♃ is in her greatest N. dec., or at her greatest altitude above the horizon, the barometer is, upon an average, below its mean height, the winds from S. to W. blow more frequently than from any other quarter, the temperature is about its mean quantity, and the rain is at its greatest quantity.

4. The full ♃ and the quarters are not so powerful on the atmosphere as the trines and the half dicotones.

5. ♃ entering ♈, a change takes place. In half lat. in ♈, windy. On the equator, and in half lat., windy and showers; also, when on the ecliptic, gusty.

6. ♃ in ♉. Moon in the centre degree, slight changes; her extreme lat., wind and downfall in the winter months. With the Pleiades, sudden showers. On the ecliptic, especially in March, gales of wind at Cardiff, Memel, Hamburg, Deal, Holyhead, Aberdeen, Weymouth, and the coast of England.

7. ♃ in ♊. Moon extreme dec., winds; downfall in the winter. In half lat., strong wind on the sea coast.

8. ♃ in ♋. Moon changing lat., also when in half lat., gales in the Atlantic, on the French coast, in the Channel, Flanders, and Normandy. On the equator, gales at Deal, Falmouth, Brixham, and in the Atlantic seas. Also, when entering ♋, a slight change.

9. ♃ in ♌. Moon in the centre degree, changes. Changing lat., windy. Also, when in extreme lat., strong wind on the sea coast.

10. ♃ in ♍. The Moon in ♍ appears to have great influence on the weather in England. Moon on the ecliptic, also at her half lat., gales of wind on the coast of Great Britain. Passing both the ecliptic and the equator at the same time, high winds in England and Scotland. ♃ P ☉, and half lat., gales in America. ☉ ☌ ♃, showers. Moon on the equator and half lat. at one time, gales at Liverpool, Penzance, Limerick, Harwich, etc.; showers. In winter ♃ in ♍, in half lat., and on the equator, ☐ of ☉, and ♃ P ☌, gales on the sea coast, with downfall at Dover, Dublin, Kilkenny, Bristol, in France, Scotland, etc.

11. ♃ in ♎. Moon entering this sign, changes. Extreme lat., winds in the South of France.

12. ♃ in ♍. Moon in the centre degree, great agitation in the state of the wind. On the ecliptic, stormy winds in the Channel. In half lat., gales on the coast. Greatest lat., gusts of wind.

13. ♃ in ♋. The Moon in ♋ is much the same as when in ♏. Greatest lat., wind. Greatest dec., rain and wind. Extreme dec. and lat. together, downfall and wind. Moon half lat. and perigee, gales on the British coast. In half lat., gales in Scotland.

14. ♃ in ♏. In half lat., also in the ecliptic, gales in the Atlantic. About 4° lat., strong wind about the coast and in the Channel. Extreme lat. and dec., boisterous in many parts.

15. ♃ in ♎. Moon in the centre degree, sudden changes. In half lat., gusty and showers. In greatest lat. and in perigee, gales on the coast. On the ecliptic, wind on the coast of England, especially in the winter months.

16. ♃ in ♌. Moon on the equator and half lat., gusty and moisture. Moon extreme lat. and on the equator, downfall and strong wind in the South of France. In the centre degree and half lat., wind and showers. In greatest lat. and apogee, gales of wind in France. In half lat., gales at Antwerp, North Shields, and Yarmouth. Changing lat. and ☉ Par. ♌, ☌ ☌, et ♍ Par. ☌, severe storms on the coast of Syria, and on the Black Sea. W. J. S.

What is the Moral ?

“A prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself ; but the simple pass on and are punished.”—SOLOMON.

THE distinguished astronomer, the late Mr. R. A. Procter, several times condemned astrologers in no unmeasured terms, and, in “Myths and Marvels of Astronomy,” ran a tilt against Astrology, while some of his American utterances savour more of the common paragraph writer than of a serious student or professor. In “Astrological Fancies” * he remarks—“But, in all seriousness, astrology in its inception was a science—if one ought not rather to call it a religion—deserving of respectful consideration, to say the least. The chief of all the heavenly bodies, the Sun, produces such

* “Knowledge,” Sept. 1, 1888.

manifest effects, both in his daily and his yearly course; the Moon seems so obviously powerful over the waters of the sea, and in other ways, that it was the most natural thing in the world to assume that the other celestial orbs also had their special influences." Further on he says, "The Moon seems also in some way to influence persons of weak mind. It is no idle fancy that lunatics and idiots are influenced by the Moon, though it is indirectly, not directly, that she affects them. They are disturbed by the light of the full Moon during the night, and, being thus disturbed, their mania of idiocy becomes, for a while, more marked and manifest."

These admissions are remarkable in the face of previous utterances. Had Mr. Procter lived longer he might have turned his attention to Astrology, or followed up his interesting examination of its claims. No sensible artist ever said it had reached perfection, but we *do* say our present knowledge and rules render it of immense benefit to mankind, and, like all the sciences and arts, must be perfected and advanced bit by bit, by close observation, analysis, and careful comparison. One mind can no more appropriate it than it can the sunlight. To each individual who will follow it closely, study it in the light of a lengthened experience, they will find ample to satisfy their utmost demands, and a strange fascination for its comprehensive teachings.

To be practical, let us turn for a moment to Mr. Procter's birthday. He was born 23rd March, 1837, and died 13th September, 1888, of yellow fever, at New York. He had just left his Southern home for a lecturing tour, and contracted this fatal malady while travelling. From his photo., I judge he was born with Pisces rising, with the Sun in the ascendant. The planets' places for noonday at his birth were :—

☉	☽	♃	♄
2 ♈ 40	16 ♎ 55	6 ♊ 4	16 ♋ 31R
1 ♎ 4	5 ♋ 25	9 ♋ 59	14 ♋ 23
♅	♂	♀	♀
8 ♋ 19R	7 ♋ 42	19 ♊ 25	14 ♊ 14
16 ♎ 6	21 ♎ 35	6 ♋ 2	8 ♋ 57

It is a well known fact that Mr. Procter's finances and prospects met with reverses early in life, and we owe to this circumstance his public and meritorious labours in the astronomical world. He was a pioneer; fought for the removal of stupid restrictions, and

forced his way into notice by his personal merits and the charm and value of his literary labours and researches. Turning at once from any reference to the Horoscope, we will glance at the directions operating at his death. Fifty-one days after birth the Sun was in $\varnothing 23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and Dec. $18\frac{1}{2}$ in close $\square$ of $\♂$, and the $\curlywedge$ was in $\mathbb{M}$ in close $\varnothing$ of $\mathbb{H}$, and ♀ had a $\square$ of $\♂$. The latter aspect I have found to give a great susceptibility to epidemic disease, and infection is readily absorbed. ♄ by transit was in close $\square$ of ♄ and $\mathbb{H}$ on the $\curlywedge$ in the 7th, and the $\odot$ in $\varnothing$ to ♀ . The $\square$ of $\♂$ and $\odot$ from the 2nd and 6th houses showed danger of an acute disease, and the $\curlywedge$ in $\mathbb{M}$, probably in $\varnothing$ to the asc. and $\mathbb{H}$, the sudden and unexpected misfortune of the journey.

Yellow fever is of bilious and remittent type, accompanied with acute inflammation of stomach, liver, kidneys, and severe headache. It is very common to the Southern States, and results from malaria and miasmata from the sides and beds of rivers, and generally attacks the non-acclimatised and those run down with overwork, or of low vital condition. The $\curlywedge$ in $\mathbb{M}$ brought the infection, and the Solar direction found it a congenial field for development, and thus closed the career of this brilliant and versatile man.

We lament the removal of such a distinguished man, one who laboured hard and long for astronomical progress and freedom, and the more so because we are driven to the conclusion had he gone deeper into Astrology he would have foreseen these dangers, and used the precaution wisdom and prudence suggested. Thus he might have escaped this death and lived to accomplish his great work and mission. No man long succeeds who turns against wisdom and spurns its admonitions. Astrology remains to-day, as it ever must, a monument of the earliest human research, and the truths it teaches, as well as the light it affords, will constitute its chief merits to coming generations. We shall not rest till more of its beauty and its value is known, and we are sanguine we shall do a work that others after us will carry on till it becomes a high and lofty beacon, a fitting embodiment of the high truths and philosophy it proclaims.

Correspondence.

ALL letters intended for publication should reach the Editor not later than the 20th of each month, and should be written on one side of the paper only. Address all communications to J. W. Herschell, Frome, Somerset.

These pages, it is to be hoped, will prove one of the most interesting and instructive features of the journal. Elsewhere, we hint at what we think would make them of immense help to students and readers alike. Let the remarks be concise, of studied briefness, and calculated to be of general use to all.



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